

L23 p11 CAC 34

The suffering of peasants under hard
masters are very terrible.

Besides his out-of-door serfs, every proprietor
owned a great many domestic slaves:
hundreds of them often - more than work
could be found for; so that they led a
lazy life. Tailors, hair-dressers,
milliners, an orchestra, a company
of actors, often formed part of the
establishment of a large proprietor.
But though these had their wants provided
for, & had but little to do, the out-door
peasant preferred his own hard life for
he was much more independent of the
two.

He was compelled to pay certain dues
to his lord: the rest of his time, money
& goods belonged to himself. These
were of three kinds; labour, money,
& farm produce. The last named
consisted chiefly of eggs, chickens, lambs,
mushrooms, wild berries & linen cloth.
The amount of these various products
depended entirely on the will of the
Master.

When a proprietor had much fertile land,
he probably did not require his serfs to
pay him any money, but demanded
labour from them instead. The
Emperor Paul I, however, made a law
that no serf should be compelled to
work for his master more than three
days a week: the rest of the week he could
spend upon his own bit of land. If
the proprietor had more serfs than he
required for the cultivation of his fields,
he

price than in St. Petersburg; ^{but} ~~that~~ most of
this ware is of Russian manufacture.

Strange to say, the manufactured articles of a
Russian town hundreds of miles distant,
are to be found here exposed for sale at lower
prices than in the very town where they have
been produced: the only expense here is
house-rent, while, in the towns the merchants
have to pay very heavy duties to the government
for permission to trade. The goods of Western
Europe are subject to an exorbitant duty
on entering Russia; but they, too, are sold at
a low rate at Nijni where the merchant
is subject to no other charges; while Asiatic
~~goods~~ produce, upon which there is little
or no duty, may be bought proportionably
cheaper. Hence this fair is the great
annual Russian market.

The greatest quantity of raw produce
comes from the east; either down the Kama
or up the Volga. Besides tea from China,
the barges down the former river bring
quantities of Siberian iron, furs & skins
together with curious looking wooden boxes
covered with lacquered tin, which are in
great request; while madder, hides and
fruits, Caucasian wines & fish, are among
a few the articles which come from countries
bordering on the Caspian.

Leas & furs from the East, & silk &
cotton goods from the West, are the most
striking articles of commerce. England
supplies the great quantity of indigo which
is sold here & used extensively throughout
Russia as a dye.

The hill overhanging the Volga, on which Nijni
stands

L23 p13 cmc 24

~~Hence the people~~ They exact money; refuse
to bury or baptize until a certain sum
of money has been paid. Hence the people
set great importance on the rites of religion
but do not respect the clergy. They
persecute them with derision & reproaches
& put them to a burden. In nearly
all the popular comic stories the priest or
his wife is held up to ridicule, & in
nearly all the proverbs & popular sayings
where the clergy are mentioned it is
always with derision. And why do the
people not respect the clergy? Because,
having received a false kind of education,
they do not introduce into the life
of the people the teaching of the Spirit.
because they transform the service of
God into a profitable trade. Can the
people respect the clergy when they hear
how one priest stole money from under
the pillow of a dying man, how another
christened a dog, how others abuse one
another in bad language at the altar?

And yet the priests are not solely to blame;
they do but follow the imperfect teaching
of the Church they belong to: they have
been taught themselves that attention
to the outward ceremonies of religion
is the only thing needful.

Vladimir, the first Christian King in
Russia, was baptised by missionaries
from Constantinople: his people followed
his example, & were baptised in immense
numbers - as many as 20,000 in a
single day. Thus the Greek Church, whose
chief seat was in Constantinople, came

L23 P14 CMC34

The market-place on the other side of the river
battles were fought, & scenes of bloodshed
took place. Sometimes it was a contest between
rival families; sometimes, a struggle
between the rich people & the common
people. A state thus divided against itself
could not long resist - goes from within;
the Grand Princes of Moscow ultimately
gained the prize. These Grand Princes
brought about the annexation in a
barbarous way: Thousands of families
were transported to Moscow, & Muscovite
families put in their place; and when,
in spite of this, the old spirit revived,
Ivan the Terrible determined to exterminate
the offending citizens. Advancing with
a large army, which met with no resistance,
he devastated the country with fire &
sword, & during a residence of five
weeks in the town, he put the inhabitants
to death with ruthless ferocity.

If the old walls of the city could speak, they
would have many a horrible tale to tell.
Monks & priests were tied to a stake &
hanged: the merchants & officials were
tormented with fire, & then thrown from
the bridge with their wives & children into
the river: below, were boatfuls of soldiers
ready to kill any who tried to escape
by swimming. In the town alone 60,000
poor human beings are said to
have been butchered.

This tragic scene, which occurred
in 1570, closes the history of Novgorod
as an independent state.

Novgorod It is now merely a provincial town;
inferior to Kiev, Kazan, Kharkov, &
some

Russian batté, with very broad streets, very
 tall white houses, decorated with very green paint.
 There is, however, an old quarter of the town, in-
 habited exclusively by about five hundred
 Tartars. The streets here are composed entirely
 of blank walls; the houses are only one story
 high, & each is enclosed in a separate
 court-yard. The parchment windows which
 look out into it are placed so low as to be
 quite hidden from the street. The shops are
 few & far between, & very small & poor.

The young women walk about covered up to
 the eyes with the white "fercedje", which reaches
 as low as the knee. Were it not for the bright
 coloured skirt which flutters beneath it,
 & the loose drawers that fall over tiny yellow
 boots, they would look like animated bundles
 of clothes for the wash.

Now & then, a file of camel-carts moves
 sedately along the streets, stopping every now
 & then for a few moments while the driver
 spoke to friends, when all the camels lie
 down, to get up shortly with great exertion.
 The ~~super~~ appearance of this Bactrian
 camel is not attractive. The two humps
 are generally so long, that, unable to sustain
 themselves, they fall over, & often ^{hang} fall down
 on each side of the animal's back. The neck
 & legs are covered with long thick hair from
 which the Tartar women weave cloth of a soft-
 woolly texture.

The town is at its gayest during the week of
 the annual fair, when a curious variety of
 races may be observed. - the red-bearded
 Russian muzik, in fack-bots & sheepskins,
 in close congratulation with a fairly dressed
 Tartar, who has just galloped across the
 steppe

enlarges these passages, until what was a mere crack may become an enormous cavern. This is, shortly, the history of Clapham Cave, Keller's Cave, Meathurst's Cave, Victoria Cave, & others less well known which rank among the 'shows' of Craven.

But how are the stalactites & stalagmites formed which commonly hang from the roof or rise from the floor of such a cavern. By a process simple enough. We have seen that carbonic acid, present in water, has power to dissolve Calcium carbonate, or limestone: but, exposed to the air, & some of the water which contains it to the air, & some of the carbonic acid is given off, & so a consequence, the Calcium carbonate which it held in solution is again deposited upon whatever objects the water flows over. Now, in caverns, water usually percolates the roof: if there is any circulation of air in the cavern, some carbonic acid is given off, some limestone deposited, by every drop which falls from roof to floor: the water drops, but the mineral film of limestone remains attached to the roof: each succeeding drop leaves behind it an added film, until in the course of ages, the limestone grows steadily into the extraordinary figures to be seen hanging from the roofs of such caverns as admit water droppings. But how are the stalagmites formed which rise from the floor, frequently meeting the stalagmites depending from the roof, & thus forming a pillar? In the same way: each drop which reaches the floor contains, & leaves behind it, some trace of limestone: many little make a mickle, & a crop of stalagmites, with as curious & varied in form as the stalactites.

about.

We have spoken of the loveliness & the remarkable verdure of the valleys which the rivers have cut for themselves out of the limestone. Now this loveliness is commonly heightened by contrast with her brown moors & hills about - on the green valleys. Thus, in upper Wharfedale, we have Great Wharfedale, Conistone Moor, & Grassington Moor on the east at no great distance from the river. The colouring changes quite suddenly. We have a sharp line of demarcation between verdant & barrenness. Greater elevation does not account for this difference. The millstone high moors or of millstone grit, which bears little but "heather, coarse grasses, & such plants as love a peaty, ill drained, & nutritious soil." Ling, crowberry, & bilberry are the plants of the moors; & the commonest is to be met with in the swamps, but the flora of the sandstone is poor, & its dull brown tint, with a purple glow when the heather is in bloom, distinguishes the grit moor at a great distance.

A geological map shows many patches of millstone grit - resting upon the limestone. Wharfedale, Eboracburgh, Rensselaer, & Hamstead, show such patches, because their summits are capped with grit. ~~Although~~ While they rest upon the limestone plateau. We have now to account for the presence of millstone grit on the high places, & of limestone in the valleys. The fact is, that the whole

Occupying the south-west of the country, a geological
map usually shows a dark patch, covering a district
some 20 miles wide by 25 long, reaching from the
extreme south to about 5 or six miles north of
Leeds & Bradford, hemmed in on the east by
the narrow Permian strip we have spoken of, & on
the west, by a narrow & strip of millstone grit.
Here we have the series of beds known as the
Coal Measures, & here, as a consequence, we have
~~at the~~ a densely populated district, containing
all the great manufacturing towns of Yorkshire.
Here, the sandstone is scarce & the landscape
barnes than where millstone grit is the surface
rock. Brick is rarely used as a building material,
public buildings & private dwellings being
usually constructed of the joint building stone
which the country affords. A fact which gives
to the manufacturing towns of the West Riding
an air of dignity & prosperity. ~~The rivers &~~
~~streams~~ are black with soot. The bare hills are
scarred with quarries; ~~the~~ the signs of coal pits
& iron works disfigure the landscape;
the streams run black, black as ink, bespattered
with the washings of the dyerworks & the drains
of the towns; the atmosphere is dull, laden
with the smoke of many mills & many furnaces.
The foliage is green only in the early days
of a wet spring. When the coal-field is served
by rivers, the untoward accidents attending
manufacturing industries have not quite
spoiled the beauty of the country. & even had
they done so, this section of the West Riding
must needs pay a price for being on the whole so

The town of Haddon^{in West Jersey} or Haddon, boasts hyacinths, tulips, &c. (C.S.P. 7 CAC 36) which grow freely in a sandy soil particularly suitable to them; in fact appearing in the houses, as well as in the most remarkable thing in Haddon is the great number of flower gardens of European style supplied from the nurseries of the town.

the organ of the great church of St. Baron,
long esteemed the largest & finest in the
world, though rivalled now by the organs
~~created at~~ York & Birmingham. It has
nearly five thousand pipes, & is quite
an edifice in itself, filling the whole of one
end of the church. The variety of imitations

end of the church. The variety of imitations
of sheep it is capable under the hand of a
skilful musician is extraordinary. At
one ^{moment,} ~~time,~~ the trumpet sounds a charge, ~~then~~
~~the next~~ the fife, hautboy, or fians is heard:
~~And~~ the most remarkable imitation is
that of the tinkling of bells. So very exact
that it is difficult to believe that such
tones can be produced by air within
pipes. London has its story of a

Haerlem, like Leyden, has its story of
 long siege, & of heroic resistance to the
 Spaniards. The siege of Haerlem
 preceded that of Leyden. For seven
 months, the inhabitants endured
 all the miseries of a siege - which
 was afterwards turned into a blockade.
 Women as well as men took part in
 the defence of the town & band of three
 hundred enrolled themselves into a
 company under the heroine, Renard. Hassela
 & did duty with shouldered pike & musket.

an old maid, the whole matter seems to
lie in the mist. Still of that single phrase,
parents seldom now attempt to bring up
their children in the old sense. They make
provision for the comfort, recreation & education of the
young people, but the formation of character,
i.e. to some extent, the regulation of conduct,
& manners, are left a good deal to
circumstances, & no longer seem to be matters
of ^{plan} deliberation & forethought on the part of
parents. But although 'lookers-on see more
of the game,' they may not know enough
about it to be strictly umpires; so I shall
endeavour to report ^{as far as I remember it; upon the subject} a discussion ~~between~~ ^{held} between
two mothers; - both practical, both thoughtful.

& the elder, one of these well-read, earnest-
minded women produced under the
old system of education, ^{before} ~~when~~ girls did
not ^{very} cram into ^{just not to know!} ~~but learned in order~~
~~to know.~~